

Shalls.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"BULOW" Capt. H. Formes	WEDNESDAY, 5th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PAINT EISEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Michow	About THURSDAY, 6th May.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. E. Gathmann	FRIDAY, 21st May, 10 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Semilli	WEDNESDAY, 5th May, 9 A.M.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 878, 606, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1909.

A CHINISH WEDDING.

The following is taken from the *N.C.D. News* of 26th ult.:—An exceptionally grand and interesting wedding took place on Saturday at St Francis Xavier's Cathedral, Tungkadoo, at 8.30 a.m., the contracting parties being Joaquim, son of H.E. Taota Tsang Kou-heng, (better known amongst foreigners as Jacques Tsang), of Shanghai, and the daughter of H.E. Taota Tsang Hoo-chow, of Soochow, members of two of the biggest and best known Catholic families in the neighbourhood. The bride arrived at the Church in a beautiful sedan chair adorned with red silk and gold, and borne by eight bearers. The Nuptial Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Père Fraté, who united the happy couple in matrimonial bonds. The service was fully choral; besides there was a band from Messrs. Mouttie & Co., which was present at the Church, and afterwards at the residence of the groom's parents in Sing Kee Pang Road. The bride was magnificently attired in dark coloured satin, heavily embroidered in gold and precious stones, and her beautiful and costly head dress consisted of pearls and jade stones. She was attended by four bridesmaids similarly dressed. The bridegroom was also attended by four relatives, all of whom wore official dress. The attendance at the Church was very large, amounting to over three thousand, of whom five hundred or more were relatives of the family, and in official robes which lent splendour to the scene. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom left the Church in a brougham decorated with red and green ribbons and drawn by a pair of white horses, followed in procession by all the relatives and guests to the residence of the groom's parents.

On arrival all the guests were graciously received by H.E. Tsang Kou-heng. A song of welcome to the bride, the music and words of which were composed by Mr. Tsui, was sung by several little children, to a piano accompaniment.

There the quaint ceremony of introduction took place between the newly-married couple and their relatives and guests. Amongst the latter were several of the leading Chinese gentry and a few foreigners. Next the guests, about 400 in number, sat down to refreshments, and the health of the happy pair was drunk. Several Chinese bands were engaged to entertain the guests and the decorations were grand beyond description. The bridal chamber was tastefully decorated in red and gold, and the furniture was brought from the bride's home. The gifts to the bride and bridegroom were numerous and valuable.

OSAKA SHOSH KAISHA.

THE DEBENTURE ISSUE.

The negotiations between the O.S.K. and Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Bank, 15th, 10th, 1st, Keigo, 34th, Yamaguchi, Naniwa, Sumimoto, and Konoike Banks with regard to the proposed issue by the Kaihatsu of £2,000,000 of debentures were satisfactorily concluded yesterday, reports the *Kobe Herald* of 23rd ult. The rate of interest is to be 7 per cent, and the price of issue £97. Repayment is to be made during the ten years commencing two years after the signing of the contract. It is stated that some of the Kaihatsu's vessels are made security for the issue, the Keigo Giuko being constituted trustee. The delay in the conclusion of the negotiations is attributed to the fact that the bankers had to make various novel arrangements, this being the first instance in Japan of vessels being made security in such a matter. The O.S.K. will hold a general meeting on May 10, and the issue will be opened about the 17th. Some of the insurance companies are said to intend to make large subscriptions, at the rate of interest works out at 8% per cent.

RAVAGES OF THE RAT.

REMARKABLE FIGURES AS TO DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Some astounding figures as to the damage done by rats in England were given by Sir James Crichton-Browne at the first annual meeting of the Society for the Extermination of Vermin, held in London on 25th March.

Returns in the schedules circulated by that society showed that Mr. Bostock's calculation that there was one rat to every acre in England and Wales, and that each rat did damage to the extent of one farthing every day, making the total loss per annum £1,000,000, was, if anything, short of the mark.

Complaints came from all classes and conditions, for the rat was no respecter of persons, and bestowed his attentions impartially on the palaces of the rich and the hovels of the poor.

A possey fancier in Dorsetshire told them his loss last year by rats was £60. The owner of a flour mill said he lost £150 per annum by the gnawing of sacks alone.

Some factors of house property in Glasgow stated that their bill for damage by rats amounted to £400 per annum. The secretary of a soap company said that £500 per annum was the smallest computation of the company's loss through rats. A leather merchant stated he lost £1 a week through the gnawing of his goods, and a silk merchant in the City said that rats got in his warehouse, and in one night did £60 worth of damage.

Prof. Anderson said that the damage done by rats in this country was greater than the damage done by the cobra and tiger in India. He had no doubt that at the present moment hawks were being played with life and limb by rats in this country, by the sides of which motor accidents sank into insignificance. (Laughter.)

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here;—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and 1/4 KM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal: indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Zebra*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS, OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Zebra*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being firm published by night.

These Night Signals will be exhibited the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock, Aberdeen, Wai Lin, San Ki Wan, Stanley, Sel Kang, Cape Collinson, Sha Tan Kok, Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Harbour.

DIRECTIONS.

At 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. the Harbour Office.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE USEFUL ARTICLES

OF CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS and TOYS

AT VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flower), RIBBONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRTINGS, ALPACCAS, HOSIERY, ENGLISH and AMERICAN FOOTWEARS, &c. &c.

Prices and Samples on application.

Best attention to all Coast Port Orders.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1909.

1909

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE.

No. 39, Des Vaux Road Central.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Li KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(So.) A. S. WATSON & CO., 25th May, 1891.

ORDERS practically attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

38-85, Des Vaux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

Intimation.

**J.W.M.
Powell,
2d.,**

**ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.**

Special Show

**MUSLIN
BLOUSES
AND**

Ready Made

**WASHING
DRESSES**

**Ladies' and
Children's
BATHING
COSTUMES**

**POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,**

**and
28 Queen's Road,**

Hongkong, 28th April, 1909.

Entertainment

UNDER the Patronage of His Excellency
the Governor,
Sir F. LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

**A GRAND GARDEN
FETE.**

In aid of the Funds of the
**SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' HOME &
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,**
will be held in the
BOTANIC GARDENS,
on
WEDNESDAY, the 5th May.

Under the following Committee of Management:

Col. Darling, R.E.,
Commodore Lyon, R.N.,
Lady Piggott,
Mrs. F. H. May,
Major Fisher, and
S. T. Dunn, Esq., B.A.

When varied and numerous Entertainments will be given from 4 to 11 P.M.

Admission \$1 each
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform 25 cents
Children under 12 years 25 cents

A. MORENO,
Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [371]

Notices of Firms.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

M.R. ROBERT MITCHELL having resigned the position of Acting Chief Manager of the Company, Mr. WILLIAM WILSON has been appointed his successor from this date and until further notice.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. WHITE,
Acting Chairman.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1909. [373]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR
and

EXPRESS TRAINS ON

(THE
GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE
TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMEY & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1909. [374]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on TUESDAY,

the 4th May, 1909, at 3.30 P.M., at the late Residence of Mr. G. C. G. Master,

No. 4, Morrison Hill,

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AND

CANTONESE BLACKWOOD TABLES, WRITING TABLES, STOOLS and SCREENS,

Including—DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS, SOFAS and Fine UPHOLSTERED SUITE,

CARPETS; HALL CHAIRS, RUGS, HAT-STANDS, MATTING, &c. BED ROOM FURNITURE, including—CHESTS-OF-DRAWERS and Fine Double MIRRORED WARDROBES, DRESSING TABLES and WASHSTANDS; BRASS, and, BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS and SPRING MATTRESSES; PUNKAHs and Large ICE CHEST, EXTENSION MAHOGANY DINING TABLE, and a Quality of GLASS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, COCKERY and LAMPS, COMPLETE DINNER SET, SHANGHAI BATHS, BASINS, &c., KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c.; Also

TWO CANTONESE BLACKWOOD INLAID SCREENS, CANTONESE BLACKWOOD CARVED STOOLS, One Handsome CARVED BLACKWOOD CARD TABLE, One Beautiful CARVED BLACKWOOD WRITING TABLE, SEVERAL SETS OF TAPESTRY CURTAINS and SUN BLINDS; Three Good Peck-carrying CHAIRS (almost new);

AND

A Quantity of PLANTS, POTS, FERNS and FLOWERS.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view on Monday, the 3rd May, 1909.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [375]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

SATURDAY,

the 8th May, 1909, at 3.30 P.M., at Kennedy's Causeway Bay Repository,

The following well-known Race and Polo Ponies:

"MAVOURNEEN,"

"KILLALOO,"

AND

"SHAUNABOO."

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1909. [376]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

BEST AMERICAN
SUGAR CORN SEEDS

IN PACKETS,

at

10 Cents each.

Apply to—

GRACA & CO.

No. 27, DES VŒUX ROAD,

Hongkong, 20th April, 1909. [359]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

Have much pleasure in announcing further

REDUCTIONS

IN BUTTER PRICES

FROM 1ST MAY, 1909.

"Buttercup" Brand 65 cents per lb.

"Dairymaid" Brand 70 " "

"Daisy" Brand 75 " "

May be had in ½ lb. pats.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [380]

WHAT A DREADNOUGHT COSTS.

VALUE OF BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATED

AT £133,500,000.

Apropos of the enthusiasm prevalent to present Great Britain with a Dreadnaught, it may be of interest to quote a few figures in connection with the enormous expense of building new battleships.

It is true that the new ships like the *Dreadnaught*, *Temeraire* and *Vanguard* are tremendously costly. Ready for sea they average out £1,750,000 apiece; and the value of the British Navy in hard cash last year (1908) was estimated by experts at £33 millions.

FROM AN ADMIRAL DOWN.

But it is not in construction that the money goes. It is in upkeep. British ships of war are manned by nearly 104,000 officers and men, exclusive of about 18,000 marines. These have to be paid and the men victualled. There is also to be considered the cost of coal, of stores, and of repairs, to say nothing of guns and ammunition. Take the *Dreadnaught*, 17,000 tons, which has a sea speed of 21 knots, as an instance.

Her full complement is about 800—a comparatively small number, seeing that older and much smaller vessels of the *Royal Sovereign* class required over 700 men.

A vessel like the *Dreadnaught* has an admiral aboard her, whose pay is £1,825 a year. Her captain gets over £1,000, including allowances, and her two commanders about £400 apiece. She has about a dozen lieutenants, who manage various departments—navigation, gunnery, torpedoes, etc.—and their combined pay is, roughly, £2,800. Her half-dozen engineers, officers are rather better paid. They take £1,600 between them.

£40,000 IN PAY ALONE.

She has a chaplain, two doctors, a naval instructor, accountant officers, a paymaster, and his staff. There are four warrant-officers, who each draw about £120 a year; a number of midshipmen, or naval cadets; a sick-bay staff, carpenters and artisans, cooks, and domestics, bakers, and ship's police, besides all the petty officers, seamen, boys, cloggers, room artisans, and stokers. She carries also marines, both artillery and light infantry. So it is not wonderful that the total pay-roll exceeds £40,000 a year. The cost of victualling varies very greatly in different places. In some places you can buy beef as cheaply as 3d a pound; in others—as Ascension—it costs 2s 6d a pound. The men nowadays get five meals a day; if you include the early morning coco. Until lately they had three only. In round figures the feeding of a *Dreadnaught's* crew costs £18,000 a year.

Coal is, of course, an item which depends upon the distance travelled, and the speed. Although the *Dreadnaught's* turbines can drive her through the water at 24 miles an hour, she usually travels at an economical cruising speed of about 10 knots. Even so, the 2,700 tons of best Welsh which her vast bunkers contain will carry her only 5,800 sea miles.

Besides the vast amount which she uses for steaming, she needs coal for distilling, for making electric light, and for the pumping and other auxiliary engines, of which she has no fewer than 364 aboard her. The coal costs about a pound a ton, and the bill for fuel—coal and oil together—comes to about the same as that for victualling.

The value of the stores carried by a ship like the *Dreadnaught* is about £120,000. Stores include paint, rope, lubricating oil, boats, tools, forges, etc. The amount used yearly would average about £7,000. Add £6,000 for depreciation, and the stores figure out at £13,000 a year.

AMMUNITION A BIG ITEM.

Ammunition is not counted among stores. In these days of keenly competitive target practice, whenever ship in a squadron is trying to wipe its neighbour's eyes, the target practice allowance is large. The *Dreadnaught* has 12-inch guns, which cost about £12,000 apiece. To fire a single shot from one of these weapons costs no less than £80. There are also a number of quick-fires, field guns and other smaller arm'd, and quite £500 has to be allowed for rifle cartridges for small arms practice. Torpedoes cost £500 apiece, and a ship usually loses at least one in the course of a year; £18,000 is the lowest figure at which you can put that one item—ammunition. Repairs are always a big matter; but they vary so greatly from year to year that it is almost impossible to make anything like a correct estimate. A vessel goes around on an uncharted rock, and, like the *Commonwealth*, knocks a hole in her bottom which you could drive a cab through. Repair, months in dock and an expenditure of £70,000 or £80,000. Another goes through a year with only one ordinary docking, and gets off with £5,000 or £6,000.

TWENTY YEARS OF LIFE.

The effective life of a modern steel battleship is not, at the outside, more than 20 years. And at the end of that time a million-pound vessel fetches, perhaps, £10,000 as old iron. So the Admiralty has to allow 5 per cent. for depreciation. In the case of a *Dreadnaught* of an *inflexible* this means the vanishing of £8,500 a year.

This list is a rough and incomplete. Mr. Robertson, answering a question in the House of Commons at the beginning of last year (1908), said that he worked out the cost of a battleship, including all the expenses of building, fitting out, and running, at £17,500 a year, out of the national exchequer.

Intimations

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the such papers announcements as this—concerning some medicine or other—"If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money." Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honesty and truth made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION.

are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphite and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective, from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. It is precisely what it is said to be, and has won the confidence of the public on that basis. You may resort to it with a faith and hope that arise from the history of what it has done for others. Dr. Thos. H. Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

4

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

OUR BUSINESS has been REMOVED
to NO. 14, DES VŒUX ROAD
CENTRAL (lately occupied by Madame Jay).
Hongkong, 29th April, 1909. [376]

INSURANCE MAN seeks Engagement
of 28 years' experience with Leading Fire
Companies. Open for Hongkong or China
Coast ports. No objection to shipping or
retail stores.

Apply—

"VICTOR,"

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [382]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of
COLD STORAGE available at KAST POINT.
Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [300]

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

Intimation.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTSBY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.**Watson's
HYGIENOL,****AND
BUBONIC PLAGUE!**

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL". A teaspooonful to a pint of water, or a teaspoonful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

**HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND
GERMICIDE**

Price per Pint 50 cents
" " Gallon \$2.00

**A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,**

HONGKONG DISPENSARY
AND.

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1900.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1900.

CURRENCY REFORM.

The *Singhat Times* has been giving a translation of the important memorial by H.E. Sheng Kung-pao, forming the first comprehensive plan which has been suggested for the unification of the present coinage of China and provision for future needs. Commenting on His Excellency's scheme, our Shanghai contemporary has the following leading article:

The evils of the recent Provincial issues of copper-to-cash pieces are fully recognized. These copper pieces have deteriorated in value, so that one dollar now exchanges for about 130 of these pieces. The suggestion made by Sheng Kung-pao is that they shall be redeemed at once at the rate of 125 in the dollar. This is a very wise suggestion, especially in view of the fact that by adopting this plan the Government would shoulder the responsibility of having allowed these coins to be issued by Provincial mints. No plan which would throw the whole burden for the redemption of these coins upon the innocent people of the Empire could be considered just or statesmanlike. It would be sure to create strong opposition on the part of the people, which might easily become an organized opposition, for there would not be a single person who would be affected by such a plan. The provision for exchanging at the rate of 125 to a dollar, instead of the present market value of 130 or 132, would have the further effect of eliminating all possible market speculation on the part of the small banks. The issuance of a new 10-cash copper piece would only be possible after the redemption of the present bad coins had been carried forward to a certain extent. The suggestion for the use of subsidiary nickel coinage is most timely. In the introduction of a token coinage, the assistance of the use of a metal for the subsidiary coinage, different from that of the dollar coinage, must be considered to be very important. Chinese Banks have been accustomed, from time immemorial, to estimate coins solely on the basis of the amount of metal contained therein, and for this reason it has been impossible, up to the present, to force subsidiary coins into use on the basis of their face value proportionate to the dollar coins. The introduction of nickel would remove the competition between the amount of silver metal in a subsidiary coin. The Chinese banker has been accustomed to note that a silver 20-cent piece did not contain 1/5 as much silver as a dollar. If another metal such as nickel is introduced for subsidiary coins, the comparison between the amount of metal contained is at once disposed of, and the coin can be taken at its true value in proportion to the dollar coin. There will be

a hearty welcome to the other suggestion of Sheng Kung-pao's memorial, to the effect that the present bank-notes issued by the provinces and by various commercial banks shall be withdrawn, and new bank-notes issued by the Bank of China. The object of the recent issuance of these various bank-notes was probably to offset the use of the bank-notes issued by various foreign banks in the open ports, and if the resultant effect is the stopping of all private, unofficial bank-notes, both Chinese and foreign, the recent confusion will have contributed a lasting benefit. These bank-notes have not been current at any distance from the place of issuance. Bank-notes issued by foreign banks in Shanghai have only been current in Hankow and Tientsin at a 5 per cent discount, and the provincial dollar notes issued by the Hupeh Government have had about the same rate of discount in Shanghai. The possibility of obtaining a bank-note, in any part of China, which will be current in all other parts, will be an immediate and immense stimulus to trade. The only other important suggestion in the memorial is that China shall prepare herself at once for placing her entire currency upon a gold basis. It is not suggested that this is possible under present trade conditions, but the wise suggestion is made that, in all currency reforms carried out at present, the ultimate object of placing the currency upon a gold basis should never be kept in mind. Sheng Kung-pao's memorial reflects great credit upon himself, not only for the wise suggestions which he has made for the future, but also for the careful analysis of the present unfortunate condition of Chinese currency.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English mail of the 3rd April was delivered in London on the 30th April.

THE name of Mr. George Leopold Wilson has been added to the list of authorized architects in the Colony.

It is reported that the Prince Regent proposes to confer marks of appreciation on editors of Chinese papers.

THE Lord Bishop of Victoria will preach at St. Andrews, Kowloon, at the Evening Service to-morrow (2nd May) at 6 p.m.

NO dog brought from Bangkok will be permitted to land in this Colony for a period of six months from the 1st day of May, 1900.

THE Navy Commissioners intend to establish a large Naval Factory in China for the manufacture of arms and requisites for the Navy.

IT is reported that in compliance with the request of horse-breeders, the Japanese authorities have decided to purchase a number of stud horses from Australia and Arabia this year.

THE Waiwpu has issued circular instructions to the provinces, to investigate and present returns of the number of non-treaty foreigners and foreigners of no nationality resident within their borders.

THE master of the s.s. *Szechuan* reports having passed on the 25th ult. at 8.25 a.m. a wrecked fishing junk with gunwales awash and mast gone. Daosberg Island bearing N. 50 West distance 31 miles.

THE Ministry of Finance has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in Tokio asking him to study the Japanese currency system, and to present a report on the subject for the consideration of the Government.

THE Grand Council intends giving orders to the provincial governments to encourage and urge the people to initiate navigation, and is deliberating on a scale of rewards to be bestowed on promoters of successful navigation schemes.

THE N. C. D. News understands that Messrs. F. M. Brooks, C. R. Holcomb, and A. J. E. Browne-Hurke of Shanghai have passed the examination for admittance to practise at the American-Bar, for which they presented themselves on 17th ult.

THE one drawback to Jesselton is that there are no Hongkong steamers calling here and a banking agency is also wanted in the place. We would get immigrants, advertise the place, and make Chinese food and clothing much cheaper if the Hongkong steamers called.—B. N. B. Herald.

OFFICIAL analysis recently made in the West Indies of the different brands of butter in the market there, have shown that the mark "Heyman" has the highest percentage of butter, i.e., 83%, and only 11% of water. Its nutritive value, therefore, is the highest obtainable, while low percentage of water makes it the most economical to use.

THE *Hongkong Tao* has received instructions from the Viceroy, at Nanking to submit a report on foreigners who may wish to secure Chinese naturalization through long residence in this country and Chinese who are registered foreign subjects. Such a step is necessary, in view of the immediate promulgation of the Chinese Naturalization Code which has been drawn up and approved.

AT the audiences which Viceroy Hsi Liang has recently had with the Prince Regent, the Viceroy reported the serious aspect of affairs in Yenan province, the lack of finances and the want of able men to serve the Government. He also reported on the matter of opium suppression. The Prince Regent praised the way in which the Viceroy had discharged his duties and ordered him to talk over matters with the new Viceroy.

Macao Boundary Question.**MEETING OF SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.****SUGGESTIONS FOR DRastic MEASURES.**

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 30th April.

In connection with the Macao Boundary question, a meeting was held by the Self-Government Society on the 26th instant, when it was decided to exert the people's right to visit Macao to take part in the gaieties of the city. As a result of resolutions passed at the meeting, Mr. Cheng Iu Shan, a native of Heng Shan district, has now forwarded a letter to the Self-Government Society suggesting that drastic measures should be adopted to deal with those Chinese who hold the gambling monopoly of Macao. It is urged that they should not be recognised by their class, people and their connections with their clan should be altogether severed. They shall have no right to attend any meeting or hold any property in the country. They should further be considered to be animals and not human beings, and they should be treated in a manner as if they were savage beasts.

OPEN LETTER.

From the *Vida Nova*, a Portuguese newspaper of Macao, we reprint the following open letter in English advertising on certain criticisms which have appeared in a leading Shanghai weekly periodical on the subject of Macao:

There can be little cause for wonder when Chinese agitators, blinded by ignorance and race prejudice, are led to publish discrepancies and fallacies about Macao; but when individuals hailing from alien races, and who are within easy grasp of the truth, disclaim giving themselves the trouble of delving into facts prior to assailing the Portuguese and their colony of Macao, it is, in good sooth, a pitiable and deplorable sight.

It is nowise our intention to analyse in detail the article which a Shanghai paper has just published, but merely to call up a few details to bring relief to this wanton aggression. The paper says:

"From these facts it appears that the original boundaries of Macao were San Pa Men, Shui Hau Men, and Hsin Kuai Men and the boundary stones at these places, set up by Joint Commission of Portugal and China, still remain to testify to the original limits. All along, however, the Portuguese have sought to enlarge their territory."

The fact is, such boundary-stones are nonexistent, neither was there ever a Joint Commission of Portugal and China. The old city wall was erected to safeguard the city; and not to serve as a landmark. The said wall dates from 1626 when the Dutch tried, in vain, to take Macao by assault.

Let us now see what the Swedish writer, Sir Andrew Ljungstedt, the author of "An historical sketch of the Portuguese settlements in China" published in 1836, has to say, on page 23: "In 1612, three of the principal men of Macao endeavoured at Canton to demonstrate the necessity of walling and fortifying the place because the Dutch were enemies both of Portugal and Spain. Though a formal consent could not be obtained, bountiful presents inclined the mandarins to wail at the building of (1612) a wall which runs north east from the Monte to the sea near St. Francis. The fortress of St. Paul was (1615) so far advanced that Francisco Lopez Carrasco came from Goa (1616), and took up his residence within the limits of the Monte, most probably in the capacity of a military captain (capitão de gente de guerra)."

"Fearing that Macao might (after 1612) be visited by the Dutch, two hundred Spanish in fantry and some cannon came from Manila, under the command of a colonel. By his industry, and the activity of D. Francisca Mascarenhas, a military captain, Macao was walled and better fortified. To judge from the date engraved on a stone placed above the gateway, the work might have been completed in 1626."

It appears from the foregoing that the city wall dates from 1626. At that period neither Portugal nor China dreamt of delimitations.

The only structure which speaks from the olden days, of China's desire to delimit Macao, is the wall raised by the Chinese Government in 1573 across the Isthmus connecting Macao with the Hengshan district, and it is this wall that is called Barrier, and has a gate in the middle. There exist vestiges of this wall.

Beyond this Barrier wall, the Portuguese have not advanced a single step, neither after the Treaty of 1887 nor before.

Now, between this wall, styled the Barrier, built in 1573, and the city wall built in 1626, lies the territorial zone, which the agitators of the meetings in Canton allege to have been usurped by the Portuguese since the last Luso-Chinese Treaty of 1887 was concluded; and the Shanghai weekly republishes the allegations and quotes the names of villages which are given a phonetic rendering that we can with difficulty identify.

But to perceive the inaccuracy of the allegations made, suffice it to cite a few facts.

The following constructions stand within the mentioned territorial zone:

1. The Guia Fort erected in 1637.
2. The church of San Lazaro, built more than 200 years ago.
3. The Portuguese cemetery of São Miguel, built in 1854.
4. The Garden of Flora, summer residence of the Governor of Macao, built in 1848.
5. The Monga Fort, and the Fort of D. Maria, both erected in 1851.
6. The Infantry Corps barracks, near the Garden of Flora, built more than 30 years ago.
7. The English cemetery behind the Monga Pagoda, built in 1848.

Besides which there is the Collaco bungalow, where the ice factory now stands, and the one of Felipe Otrozo where the Mahomedan cemetery now lies.

All these forts, barracks, public and private buildings, of which some were erected hundreds of years ago, while all date many years prior to 1887, testify to a most thorough occupation before the treaty of 1887.

Preceding the Treaty of December, 1887, a protocol was signed to Lisbon, of which the second clause is as follows:

"China confirms the perpetual occupation and government of Macao and its dependencies by Portugal as any other Portuguese possession."

And the Treaty of Peking of 1887 has the second clause which reads:

"China confirms, in its entirety, the second article of the protocol of Lisbon, relating to the occupation and government of Macao by Portugal."

It is stipulated that commissioners appointed by both Governments shall proceed to the delimitation of the boundaries which shall be determined by a special convention; but so long as the delimitation of the boundaries is not concluded, everything in respect to them shall continue as at present, without addition, diminution, or alteration by either of the parties."

In view of those articles, the only point at issue is the marking of the limits and not stirring up doubts relevant to the land in the eventual occupation of the Portuguese before 1887.

Otherwise, the question would treatise tends, if they do not serve to create international divergencies?

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Telegrams.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
SERVICE
MANCHURIAN CEREALS
PERMISSION FOR EXPORT
GRANTED.
(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 30th April.

Germany and Japan have applied for permission to export cereals from Manchuria.

The Waiwupu telegraphed to Viceroy Hsu Shih-chung asking for his opinion as to the expediency or otherwise of granting the application.

His Excellency Hsu, in a telegraphic despatch, replied that he sees no objection to the exportation of cereals from the Three Eastern Provinces having regard to the fact that those provinces are rich in produce.

THEIR LATE MAJESTIES:

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.
(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 30th April.

The Special Envoy now in Peking to attend the Imperial funeral, on the 29th ultimo, paid their respects before the tablets of their late Majesties, the Emperor and Empress Grand Dowager.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN.
MUST NOT PERFORM AT THEATRES.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 30th April.

The Ministry of Education has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in Tokio, urging him to prohibit Chinese Government students in Japan taking part in theatrical performances.

SHANGHAI TAOTAI.
THE RECENT CHARGES.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 30th April.

H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang has submitted his report, on the recent allegations against the Shanghai Taotai.

It is believed that no change will be effected in the Shanghai Taotaiship [as the outcome of the Viceroy's investigations].

The following is a translation of a telegram appearing in the *Shen-hua* of April 19, 1909, which purports to be the official version of the denunciation of the Shanghai Taotai by the Governor of Soochow:

The Soochow Governor memorialiseth that the Shanghai Taotai T'ai Nai-huang has shown disregard for public funds and made light of the restraints of the law, his conduct being unseemly and his designs beyond measure. His official work is thus from the outset unreliable.

In consequence with the failure of the Yuan Yuan Bank and the funds of the Likin Bureau therewith deposited, when I dispatched instructions to T'ai Nai-huang to require payment, he made no single word of reply for several months; and when I expressed a wish to transfer the case to the Provincial Capital for judgment with a view to obtaining payment, he then, out of partiality, extended protection to the concerned and cunningly asserted that the Likin Bureau's deposit was not public and payment could not, therefore, be required first; adding that the merchant concerned intended to commit suicide and that there was thus ground for anxiety as to life; adding further that this merchant had long moved among foreigners, and that he was, therefore, much afraid that the latter would intervene in the interior administration of justice; thus attempting to intimidate me throughout. I have now again directed that the case be transferred to the Provincial Capital for purposes of trial-investigation; and although it may be difficult to ascertain whether payment can or cannot be obtained, the action of T'ai Nai-huang is continuing to evince the demeanour of a traitorous Tao, shows that were an important matter of foreign intercourse to arise prejudice to the Resign would certainly result; and can therefore request that he be forthwith degraded.

The Vermilion Rescript reads: "There will be different Commands." The following telegram appeared in the *Shen-hua* of April 21.

With reference to the denunciation of the Shanghai Taotai by the Governor of Chinkiang, since it was not made conjointly with the Viceroy, and place, exaggerated expressions are used, for small matters, there is much doubt that it is the result of personal dislike, and especially it has been dispatched to the Viceroy Tuan Fang to investigate the matter and reply.

BANDMANN DRAMATIC COMPANY.**THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.**

The Bandmann Dramatic Company, now touring the East for the first time, opened their season in Hongkong by presenting, to a fully good house "The Prisoner of Zenda," dramatized from Anthony Hope's famous novel of the same name. Mr. Henry Dallas, an old favourite with Hongkong audiences, made the play in his double rôle of King Rudolf and Rudolf Rassendyll. Mr. Dallas throughout his somewhat difficult part displayed great skill in handling his too easy impersonations and fully demonstrated that he is capable of producing roars of laughter from a mirth-provoked audience as to hold them spell-bound by his intensely dramatic acting. His impersonation of the incendiary potentate was a clever stroke, but Mr. Dallas was unquestionably seen at his best at the end of Act IV., when the convincing earnestness with which he invested his acting was generally admired. The part of Princess Flavia was entrusted in the capable hands of Miss Lillian Lloyd, who gave a faithful impersonation of her part. The villain of the piece was Mr. Alec Alves as "Black Michael," who caused a shadow in the auditorium which was at times almost natural. Mr. Edward Granby as Captain Hentzau was perfect. Miss Florence Dalton, the leading lady of the Company, was tragically earnest as Antoine de Mauban, and should certainly win the good graces of future audiences. The other players did well in their respective parts and ably supported the principals.

QUEEN WILHELMINA:**SOLUTION TO PROBLEM OF THE DUTCH SUCCESSION.****TENSE EXCITEMENT AT THE HAGUE.**

The Hague has a very short season when tourists come to see the picture galleries, the quaint old Dutch towns, the Zuider Zee and the picturesque fisher-folk, and then the place subsides into its usual somnolence. When the Peace Conference was sitting, the Hague was doing a thriving business. But the Dutch never admit that they are satisfied with anything. They were not even pleased with the Peace Conference. It is therefore pleasant surprise to hear everybody talking with such satisfaction of the coming event, which is to solve the problem of the Dutch succession. There never was a more popular Sovereign than the little Queen at the present moment, but, in this she has only discovered the kind feelings all her subjects had for her when she came to the Throne. Everything is in her favour. Her youth, a certain feeling of almost pity for this young creature, derived so early of the irresponsibility of childhood, and weighted so out of young with charges and solemnity of State so keeping with the light-heartedness of her age.

But, above all, her subjects look to her to save them from the Prussian heir apparent the whole nation dreads. They welcomed their little Queen to throne, and rejoiced as Dutchmen seldom do, but years passed, and she did not fulfil the main hope. Then her people grew more or less indifferent, and her marriage, which was never popular, became decidedly unpopular.

CHANGE IN SENTIMENT.
When it was announced a few months ago that the happy event was expected, Queen Wilhelmina's subjects had been so often disappointed that they gave the announcement merely a grudging acknowledgement, but as time wore on the interest grew warmer and warmer, till it has now reached a state of intensity which would seem almost ludicrous if so much did not depend on a happy denouement. People here open the newspapers with anxiety, not to see whether Russia and Austria-Hungary have come to blows, or Bulgaria have settled their difficulties, but to read the latest news of their little Queen's health. And so, although the Hague is in its winter sleep, the inhabitants are very much alive, and preparations are going forward with the greatest activity to welcome the little newcomer. Just if they felt guilty of neglecting, and even feeling not too kindly towards their poor little Queen, who was not responsible for their unrealised hopes, they are now extravagantly desirous to show their gratitude.

On her side the Queen is for the first time in her life treating her health as a national concern. It is quite touching to see the care with which she religiously follows the medical orders. Except for a short walk to her mother's palace. All exercise is forbidden. She accepts the tyranny of her régime with heroic determination, and it was equally touching to see the crowds who gather to see her pass, accompanied by a single Maid-of-Honour.

AN IVORY CRADLE.
Queen Wilhelmina looks in excellent health and spirits, and it seemed to me, writes a correspondent, there was little touch of humour in the glances she exchanged with her beaming subjects. In the shops there is a larger than usual display of Royal photographs, Royal arms, in jugs and toys, and flags to decorate the city on the auspicious birthday. The committees which have been formed in all the provinces to celebrate the event with adequate rejoicings are racking their brains to find pleasing and acceptable presents to show their delight. All these presents have been approved by the Queen herself. One of them is a cradle in ivory, with pink satin and Chantilly lace curtains, another is a perambulator also trimmed with pink satin and Chantilly lace, a screen, with paintings of the greatest Dutch masters, a tea service or *service à thé*, babies' playthings in silver, a knife and fork, etc., etc. They will fill a museum to judge from the length of the list.

EXCLUSIVE DUTCH SOCIETY.
Meanwhile, the festivities are, for the first time, almost brilliant in this old-world capital. The Dowager Queen is receiving in the place of her daughter, who attends a public function,

and many of the foreign diplomats have not yet had a chance of being presented to her. Society in the Hague is extremely exclusive and caste-ridden, but within the narrow circles into which it is divided there is a delightful intimacy, and the intensity of the intercourse makes up for its want of breadth.

Old families with quaint names like the Beaufort van Blokland, Den Beer Poortvliet, Van Tees van Goudhout, Doude van Troostwijk, all of burgher origin, and yet of such ancient and distinguished respectability, have practically no equivalent elsewhere. The prevalent title of *Joekheer* is also deliciously quaint. In spite of their coldness towards others of a lower caste, among themselves their mandarins have an exquisiteness which is quite fascinating to those accustomed to the rough-and-tumble manners of larger capitals.

AN ECONOMIC MONARCH.

It is not generally known that Queen Wilhelmina is one of the richest Sovereigns in the world and that she is developing into a first-rate business woman. She superintends her own investments, she keeps a strict account personally of her charities, and checks her expenditure generally with all the care of a good housekeeper. She applies the same good business habits in public affairs, and even, at present, receives her Ministers and discusses with them all the pending matters of State.

As a small child, Queen Wilhelmina was stubborn, and autocratic, but disappointment has softened her character. One of the chief shortcomings is her neglect of her personal appearance, and in this respect there is no change. She still walks about dressed like a German governess, although the beautiful hair she lost after the typhoid fever has grown again, and her complexion, stimulated by a daily bath in the juice of five dozen lemons, is as fair and beautiful as ever.

NEWS OF THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

Amsterdam advises of March 24, state that the Queen continues in excellent health, and all preparations are being made for the event to which the whole of Holland is looking forward. The fever of public expectation is high. In one town the clock of the church, being out of order, struck 160 times. Many people thought this meant that the eventful day had arrived. At the Hague some boys shooting at rocks caused some inhabants in the neighbourhood to shout flags. The latest present for the Royal nursery is a little silver hot-water bottle from the town of Roermond, Limburg. Leeuwarden, Friesland's capital, has sent an antique oak chest for linen, containing some old Frisian miniatures silver toys, and an album in a silver cover to note down the chief events of baby-life. Utrecht has sent a white wash-stand with silver basin ewer, and soap box. Zeeland has given a perambulator with a hood of the choicest lace of Sluis, the Hague a cradle with embroideries, Rotterdam a silver table set, Amsterdam a complete toilet set, and the Dutch Colony in London an endowed bed in a hospital. One town in Zealand is giving a pair of silver scales with which to weigh the royal child, while clocks are being presented by a number of municipalities. Beautiful gifts are to be presented by the colonists in the Dutch East Indies and Guiana.

PLANTERS AND COOLIES.
PETITION TO BE PRESENTED TO HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

The assistants on tobacco estates in Deli have drawn up a petition to the Queen of Holland, praying for better protection by law against coolies who defy their authority. They complain that the law in force shows too great a leaning in favour of the coolies. The penalties for insubordination and lack of discipline among the coolies are too light to have any terrors for the labourers, and the procedure to bring them to justice is too tiresome and protracted. The coolies have no fear of the law, and set no store by the authority of the assistants. The only punishment they prefer at present is that dealt out on the spot when the offence is still fresh.

Planters know that the law forbids their striking the coolies, but they cannot help dealing with them in a hard-handed fashion when provoked beyond endurance. The unlucky assistants are then hauled up in the police court and undergo fine or imprisonment for excusable offences.

The grievance of the petitioners, in short, is that the law safeguards the interests of the coolies too much at the expense of the employers. People here open the newspapers with anxiety, not to see whether Russia and Austria-Hungary have come to blows, or Bulgaria have settled their difficulties, but to read the latest news of their little Queen's health. And so, although the Hague is in its winter sleep, the inhabitants are very much alive, and preparations are going forward with the greatest activity to welcome the little newcomer. Just if they felt guilty of neglecting, and even feeling not too kindly towards their poor little Queen, who was not responsible for their unrealised hopes, they are now extravagantly desirous to show their gratitude.

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Meanwhile, the festivities are, for the first time, almost brilliant in this old-world capital. The Dowager Queen is receiving in the place of her daughter, who attends a public function,

NEW TERRITORIES.**DIVISION OF DISTRICTS.**

The following Order made by the Governor-Council is published in the Gazette:

The Order-in-Council dated the 13th day of March, 1909, defining the districts into which the New Territories shall be divided for the purpose of the above-mentioned Ordinance, is hereby rescinded and the following Order substituted:

It is hereby ordered that there shall be established two District Land Offices for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the New Territories Land Ordinance, 1905, and it is further ordered that for the purposes of the said Ordinance the New Territories shall be divided into two districts, viz:-

(a) One district to be hereafter called and known as the "Northern District" to include the whole of the New Territories situated on the mainland excepting such portion thereof as is by this Order included in the Southern District and including all Islands which are East of Longitude 114° 10' and North of Latitude 22° 15'

AN ECONOMIC MONARCH.

It is not generally known that Queen Wilhelmina is one of the richest Sovereigns in the world and that she is developing into a first-rate business woman. She superintends her own investments, she keeps a strict account personally of her charities, and checks her expenditure generally with all the care of a good housekeeper. She applies the same good business habits in public affairs, and even, at present, receives her Ministers and discusses with them all the pending matters of State.

As a small child, Queen Wilhelmina was stubborn, and autocratic, but disappointment has softened her character. One of the chief shortcomings is her neglect of her personal appearance, and in this respect there is no change. She still walks about dressed like a German governess, although the beautiful hair she lost after the typhoid fever has grown again, and her complexion, stimulated by a daily bath in the juice of five dozen lemons, is as fair and beautiful as ever.

NEWS OF THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

Amsterdam advises of March 24, state that the Queen continues in excellent health, and all preparations are being made for the event to which the whole of Holland is looking forward.

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Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S
Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER,
SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong, St. John and Quebec.
(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,

"EMPEROR OF CHINA"

SATURDAY, MAY 8TH.

"EMPEROR OF IRELAND"

FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH.

"MONTEAGLE"

TUESDAY, MAY 12TH.

"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN"

FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA"

SATURDAY, MAY 22ND.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"

SATURDAY, JUNE 12TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA"

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"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN"

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COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	10/11/16
Do. demand	9/1
Do. 4 months' sight	10/19
France—Bank T.T.	2/27
America—Bank T.T.	4/4
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.85
India—T.T.	13/2
Do. demand	13/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7/4
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	7/8
Japan—Bank T.T.	8/8
Java—Bank T.T.	10/8
Do. buying	10/8
4 months' sight L/C.	10/10
6 months' sight L/C.	10/12
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	4/4
4 months' sight do.	4/6
90 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10
4 months' sight France	2/2
6 months' sight " "	2/4
4 months' sight Germany	1/20
Bar Silver	24/7/16
Bank of England rate	21/2
Sovereign	0.97

SHIPPING AND MAIIS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (Lightning) 2nd inst.
Canadian (Monteagle) 3rd inst.
German (Prinz Eitel Friedrich) 5th inst.
Indian (Switze) 6th inst.
Indian (Latang) 12th inst.
Canadian (Empress of India) 14th inst.

The s.s. *Zafiro* left Manila on 1st inst., and is due here on 3rd inst., at 6 p.m.

THE WRATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 1st, at 12 o'clock p.m.—The barometer has risen quickly over Japan, and fallen moderately over China.

Areas of low pressure are lying over Manchuria and over N.W. China, and the highest pressure is now situated over W. Japan.

Fresh to moderate N.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. and E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Amigo, Ger. s.s. 771, H. Frandsen, 30th April, Haiphong via Pakhoi and Hoibow 19th April, Gen. J. & Co.
Tutubring, Br. s.s. 1,173, W. Stalker, 30th April, Cagayan 30th April, Gen. J. & Co.
Manila, Ger. s.s. 1,793, J. Minssen, 1st May, Sydney 8th April, and Manila 26th May, Gen. M. & Co.
Tjipands, Dut. s.s. 2,469, A. W. Laskooy, 1st May, Moji and Amoy 20th April, Gen. J. C. L.
Marie, Ger. s.s. 1,169, P. E. Christianen, 1st May, Newchwang 23rd April, and Chefoo 16th Gen. J. & Co.
Anbui, Br. s.s. 1,310, J. Meathrel, 1st May, Cauito 30th April, Gen. B. & S.
China, Am. s.s. 3,180, D. E. Friele, 1st May, San Francisco and April, Honolulu 9th, Yokohama 23rd, Kobe 23rd, Nagasaki 25th, and Shanghai 28th, Mails and Gen. P. M. S. Co.
Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Corneliusson, 1st May, Haiphong, and Hoibow 26th April, Gen. A. R. M.

Clearances at the Harbour Offices.

Chiway, for Shanghai.
Ahui, for Shanghai.
Clara Jahan, for Tamsui.
Johanne, for Wuhi.
Kwongfung, for Ningpo.
Rabi, for Manila.
Indranaya, for Singapore.
Phraempink, for Saigon.
Glen Alach, for Amoy.
Marte, for Canton.
Dafin Maru, for Swatow.
Haiyan, for Swatow.
Mandarin Maru, for Milne.
Benary, for Nagasaki.
Chowai, for Swatow.

Departures.

May 1.
Rubi, for Manila.
Indian Monarch, for Daly.
Pitscharub, for Swatow.
Kesman, for Stigton.
Kwang, for Ningpo.
Drifor, for Hongkay.
Foochoor, for Shanghai.
Fooksing, for Shanghai.
Indramaya, for Singapore.
Chiway, for Shanghai.
Kwongfung, for Shanghai.
Chowai, for Bangkok.
Phraempink, for Saigon.
Clara Jahan, for Tamsui.

Passengers arrived.

Per Amigo, from Haiphong, &c.—Messrs. Bos (Maritime Customs) and Segars, (Agent of the Ossiania Oil Co.)
Per Manila, from Sydney—Dr. and Mrs. Schwesinger, Mr. A. Falk, from Simpson-hausen—Mr. Horstmann, Capt. Muellner, Dr. Wendland, Medicinalist, Messrs. H. Haskes, Kuk Yuk, Ya Yuen, Lung Wong, Ah Iu and Ah Tui, from Peterhenn—Mr. Zeppernick, From Fried, Wih, Haten—Mr. Berthe, and 7 Chinese, from Japan—Messrs. Carl Thorode and Elstrand, from Manila—Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Hogsdall and a child, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. King, Messrs. George W. St. Clair, John S. Potter, S. W. Hale, J. Drudi and R. Yamata.

Per China, from San Francisco, &c.—Messrs. Richard Van Urk, E. A. Mackintosh, W. A. Mistland, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Rasmussen, Messrs. Adolf Steffens, J. C. Sanden, John F. Whelan, Mr. and Mrs. N. White, Misses Nasilia and Lawrence White, Mr. Edward Wise, Mr. and Mrs. Wong, Tan Yip, Mr. Wong Choy, Miss Wong, Choy, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Otto S. Leesey, T. A. Dunder, Mr. Bernhard
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Misses S. and A. Frank, Mr. T. W. Pearce, Miss Sarah Bachrach, Mr. F. J. Berry, Mrs. J. Colvin, Mr. D. C. Conwell, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Davis, Mrs. C. A. Dawit, and infant, Miss Katherine Dowlt, Mrs. O. Doling, Mrs. H. L. Dverent, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Fischer, Misses M. A. Goss, M. A. Holliday, Mrs. C. Hunt, Mrs. C. E. Jaffer and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Lind, Miss Margarette Lind, Misses J. K. Klein, Wm. Codbury, O. G. Ogles, G. Tiopo, Mrs. and Miss E. Stein, Messrs. Lam Woo and Chan Sing Yip.

VESSELS IN POHT.

STAMMERS.
Bangkok, Ger. s.s. 1,910, F. Nicolson, 28th April—Bangkok 19th April, Gen.—Yuen Fat Hong.

Besnier, Br. s.s. 1,910, A. Tough, 28th April—Moj 22nd April, Coal—G. L. & Co.

Bessy, Br. s.s. 2,100, J. D. Sarchet, 20th April—London 13th May, and Singapore 24th April, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Borneo, Ger. s.s. 2,168, F. Sambill, 26th April—Sandakan 21st April, Timber—M. & Co.

Chungsing, Br. s.s. 1,418, W. E. Sawyer, 27th April—Wakamatsu 21st April, Coal—J. M. & Co.

Clara Jahan, Ger. s.s. 1,102, J. Bendixen, 28th April—Singapore 24th April, Gen.—J. & Co.

Daijin Main, Jap. s.s. 899, Y. Kaburaki, 28th April—Swatow 27th April, Gen.—O. S. K. Denbigh Hall, Br. s.s. 3,511, Macpherson, 21st April—New York 20th Feb., and Dubai 30th Mar., Case Oil—S. C. Co.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,102, J. Jenkins, 27th April—Saigon 23rd April, Gen.—F. & Co.

Dewarwong, Ger. s.s. 1,055, F. Rehwald, 28th April—Bangkok and Swatow 27th April, Rice—B. & S.

Empress of China, Br. s.s. 3,046, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 16th April—Vancouver, B.C. 25th Mar., and Shanghai 13th, Mails and Gen.—G. P. R. Co.

Fritsch, Nor. s.s. 891, Andersen, 30th April—Saigon 25th April, Rice and Gen.—Aagaard, Thorstein & Co.

Glenaloch, Br. s.s. 1,100, J. Ainsworth, 20th April—Singapore 24th April, Gen.—W. B. Bi & Co.

Gregory Apoor, Br. s.s. 2,602, S. H. Belson, 28th April—Calcutta 13th April, Penang and Singapore 22nd, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 616, J. W. Evans, 30th April—Swatow 29th April, Gen.—L. D. & Co.

Haidi, Nor. s.s. 1,055, Solberg, 20th April—Saigon 16th April, Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Han, Br. s.s. 3,868, J. G. Olifent, 30th April—Moj 25th April, Coal and Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Lothian, Br. s.s. 3,223, W. J. Lockhart, 17th April—Moj 12th April, Coal—D. & Co.

Mandarin Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,551, K. Shimizu, 29th Apr. 1—Milne 24th April, Coal—M. B. K.

Mausing, Br. s.s. 1,644, G. S. Weigal, 26th April—Sandakan 20th April, Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Minnesota, Am. s.s. 1,143, Chas. Austin, 24th April—Seattle via Port 23rd Mar., and Manila 22nd April, Gen.—N. Y. K. Richards, 27th April—Bombay and Singapore 20th April, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Paklat, Ger. s.s. 1,018, J. Wenzel, 30th April—Bangkok 21st April, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

St. Francis, Br. s.s. 1,018, Gen. J. Wenzel, 30th April—Canton 30th April, Gen.—B. & S.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000}	\$1,000,234	Final of 5/- and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8-336,024	5%	\$950 sales London \$89.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000}	£10,293	5/- (London 3/6) for 1903	...	5/-
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$152,757 \$41,990 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277 \$8,000,000 \$90,000 \$102,428 \$105,249 \$68,1600}	none	5/- for 1907	7%	\$168 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 160,512 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277 \$8,000,000 \$90,000 \$102,428 \$105,249 \$68,1600}	none	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5%	Tls. 105
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	15,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$8,000,000 \$90,000 \$102,428 \$105,249 \$68,1600}	\$8,046,912	Final of \$17 making \$17 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	6%	\$805 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$160	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$124,415 \$159,044 \$1,000,000 \$148,663 \$13,802}	\$7,77,657	5/- and bonus \$3 for 1907	7%	\$255 sales
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$148,663 \$13,802}	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7%	\$166 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$148,663 \$13,802 \$7,418,173}	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8%	\$337 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$24	{ \$7,000 \$204,683 \$59,007}	\$1,035	5/- for 1906	...	\$12 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$150,000 \$607,500 \$79,423 \$15,344 \$10,000}	NIL	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	7%	\$36 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$20,379 \$15,344 \$10,000}	\$20,379	Final of \$4 making \$2 for 1908	8%	\$301 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £1,000,000 \$15,344 \$10,000}	£1,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/6-53, 154	4%	\$51 buyers \$19 buyers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £1,000,000 \$15,344 \$10,000}	£1,755	Final of £14 making £14 for 1908	7%	Tls. 51 sales
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 \$75,000 \$15,000 \$16,000 \$47,221}	Tls. 4,510	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	7%	Tls. 52 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 \$15,000 \$16,000 \$47,221}	£6,817	£1.00 for year ending 10.4. 1908	5%	\$15 buyers
"Star" Ferry Com., Ltd., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 98,000 \$10,000 \$16,000 \$47,221}	\$98	\$1.50 for year ending 10.4. 1908	3%	\$15
Taku-Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,479 Tls. 44,103 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 7,000}	Tls. 2,375	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 2½ for 1908	11%	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$350,000 \$16,848}	Dr. 35,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3%	\$1371
Luron-Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 100,000}	Dr. \$135,813	\$3 for 1897	...	\$14 Tls. 1321
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000}	Tls. 1,173	Tls. 3½ for year ending 31.8.08	...	
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £12,189}	£1,556	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year ending 29.2.08	7%	Tls. 18 sales
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £12,189 £4,373}	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	\$8
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$42,916 \$10,000 \$16,806 \$40,000}	Dr. \$7,631	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$16,806 \$40,000}	\$10,103	Final of \$1½ making \$1½ for 1907	...	\$35 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	£50	£50	{ \$10,103 \$20,000}	£8,78	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	10%	\$79 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 607,157 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 25,000}	Tls. 33,742	Interim of Tls. 2½ for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6%	Tls. 87 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkow Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 22,818 Tls. 10,000}	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6%	Tls. 168 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 35,000 \$30,000 \$15,000}	Dr. Tls. 1,334	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.3.09	6%	Tls. 101 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$30,000 \$15,000}	£4,233	\$2½ for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$101 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,183	\$25	\$25	{ \$15,000 \$15,000}	£24,612	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$181 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$15,000 \$15,000}	£3,018	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	7%	\$85 buyers c.w.f.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 \$234,152 \$44,261}	£26,475	Final of \$3½ making \$7 for 1908	7%	\$99 buyers
Humphry Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$20	\$20	{ none \$10,000}	£5,430	60 cents for 1908	6%	\$9 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	£278	\$1 for 1908	5%	\$30
Star Kai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,423,045 Tls. 1,000,000 none}	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	7%	Tls. 118 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 1,423,045 Tls. 1,000,000 none}	\$1,968	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	9%	\$44 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Joton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 \$15,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 2,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10. 1908	4%	Tls. 123 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	£10	£10	{ £150,000 \$15,000 \$10,000}	£9,553	50 cents for year ended 31.7.08	6%	\$81 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 none}	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	...	Tls. 91 buyers
Lan-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 31,172 Tls. 50,000}	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 111 buyers
Soy Choy Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 50,000 none}	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1908	...	Tls. 410 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £7,500 \$10,000 \$10,000}	£648	1/10 per share for 1907=1.037	10%	\$101 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000}	N.L.	\$1.20 for 1908	10%	\$121 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000}	\$1,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	5%	\$13 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	155,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000}	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8%	\$92 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	£7	£7	{ £10,000 \$8,000}	£4,48	£1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7%	\$17
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000}	£3,175	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10½%	\$890 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000}	£3,525	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8%	\$12
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000 none}	£8,957	80 cents for year ending 28.2.08	8½%	\$23 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$10,000}	£5,195	£1 and, bonus 20 cents, for year ending 29.2.09	6½%	£108 div. b.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$120,000}	£7,616	Final of \$1½ per share making \$1 for 1908	12½%	\$555 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$120,000 \$88,700}	£8,790	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	24%	\$24 sales
Maastrappij tot Mijn, Bosch-en Landbouwexplotatie								